

John. C. Calhoun

I have heard every Speech he delivered
in the Senate. When he was excited
he would get up from his Seat and walk,
much of the time in the lobby in the rear
of the presiding officer's Chair; when he spoke
he maintained a Stern attitude and
stood in the aisle by the side of his desk.
his Gestures were Short, and Nervous, chiefly
with the right hand, his articulation was
rapid, his Keen eye was fastened upon
the Senator to whom he was replying,
in person he was about six feet, and
very Straight-headed, erect, hair turned
back Countenance Stern, I very seldom
saw him smile he always stated his position
with great Clearness, he seldom made
long Speeches. he never spoke over two or
three hours on any Subject.

John C Calhoun
was the Cold philosopher of the
theory of Secession.

Calhoun took his seat as
a Senator ~~January~~ ^{December} 1832.
Senator Calhoun on the 15 of
February 1838. began his great
effort he spoke for the best
part of two days, with extraordinary
power. I will give my recollection
of him - ~~the~~ ~~gaunt~~ ~~of somewhat~~
~~stodgy~~ figure with a brow full
well foremed, and receding
hair. Not reposing on the head
but starting from it like the
Gorgon.

A Countenance of
unqualified intellect, an
eye that watch everything
and revealed, Nothing
it has doubted whether he
would take ~~his seat~~ the oath
of office I remember at the time
the floor of the Senate and
the galleries were filled with
spectators he took the oath
with dignity and appropriate
to the occasion he made his
Grate Speech, on what was
Called the Force Bill -
I remember on one occasion I think
it was his last or pen to Mr Webster

upon his request it was read,
 by his friend James McCallason
 of Virginia. This I believe was
 his last speech he ever made in
 the Senate, he commanded the
 respect of the ablest men of the
 body, and I may say that when
 there was no political bias,
 he had the confidence of his
 brother Senators he was the fearless
 champion of the sovereignty
 of the states.

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I we remember Calhoun for the purity
 of his private and public life, not as the advo-
 cate of a good doctrine perverted to bad uses,
 but as the apostle of science in statesmanship,
 so well symbolized in the Senate when he
 tried in vain to justify Nullification, Febru-
 ary, 1833:

"Metaphysical reasoning means the power of
 analysis and combination." "It is the power," he
 said, "which raises man above the brute—which
 distinguishes man's faculties from mere sagacity,
 which he holds in common with inferior animals.
 It is this power which has raised the astronomer
 from being a mere gazer at the stars to the high
 intellectual eminence of a Newton or La Place,
 and astronomy itself, from a mere observation of
 insulated facts, into that noble science which dis-
 plays to our admiration the system of the universe.
 And shall this high power of the mind, which has
 effected such wonders, when directed to the laws
 which control the material world, be forever pro-
 hibited, under a senseless cry of metaphysics, from
 being applied to the mighty purpose of political
 science and legislation? I hold them to be subject
 to laws as fixed as matter itself, and to be as fit a
 subject for the application of the highest intellec-
 tual power. Denunciation may, indeed, fall upon
 the philosophical inquirer into these first princi-
 ples as it did upon Galileo and Bacon when they
 first unfolded the great discoveries which have
 immortalized their names; but the time will come
 when truth will prevail in spite of prejudice and
 denunciation, and when politics and legislation
 will be considered as much a science as astronomy
 and chemistry."

PERSONAL.

of the sovereignty
 he died in
 Washington City
 March 31, 1850
 aged Sixty Eight—
 at his boarding house, the Old
 Capitol, - the House was then
 kept by Mrs. Hille — —